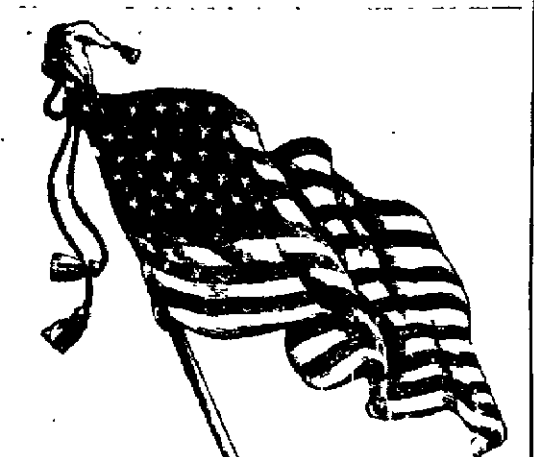


City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 16, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR DEPUTY GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
of Ozaukee.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSEPH L. PUCKARD.
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER HODGES.

Assembly Convention.

The Republican voters of the towns of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon, constituting the 10th Assembly District, are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet at Orléans, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose a candidate for member of the Assembly, also a candidate for County Commissioner for said district. Each town will be entitled to its usual number of delegates.

W. H. CURRIE, Secy. Dist. Com.
ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1861.

Gen. Lane's Speech.

We like the plain bluntness of Gen. Lane's speech to his Kansas brigade. It is a little rough, to be sure, but there has been so much circumlocution in words and acts, of late, in reference to the war, the cause of it, and the manner of conducting it, that a spice of rough hewn western logic is refreshing. This speech smokes more of Cromwell than anything we have read lately, and we are all praying for a Cromwell to take the responsibility.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated at Washington, Oct. 14, pretends to detail the contents of a letter from Secretary Cameron to Gen. Fremont, written that morning in St. Louis, giving very important orders to the latter; among the rest, that the fortifications erecting at St. Louis should be discontinued. The impropriety of making such orders public is apparent, and the improbability that Secretary Cameron submitted his letter to the inspection of a New York correspondent will be at once appreciated. It is a fact also that the work on the fortifications continued, after the order is said to have been made to stop it. We give no credit whatever to the statement, and for that reason do not copy the dispatch.

An Abolition Print.

The Madison Patriot calls the Janesville Gazette an "abolition print." Well, if that is so, we are only following the advice of the Patriot, given at the time of the attack on Fort Sumter. "Let us all turn abolitionists," said the Patriot at that time. As the Patriot's remarks were pertinent then, and much more so now, we make the following extracts from its editorial of the 25th of April last—to show its position:

"The traitors have applied the torch, and they need not be surprised if they are consumed in the dreadful eruption. The north has waited for the first blow, and when that was struck, without a cause, from that moment party lines were obliterated, and democrats, republicans, all parties, creeds and denominations instantly forgot their creeds and their platforms and are today enrolled under no one flag—the star spangled banner."

"The north was slow to anger—slow to start—patient, enduring and forgiving even of the most wanton insults, all for the sake of peace; but since her very toleration has been treated as an evidence of weakness and cowardice, she has now risen in the majesty of her might, and woe to the provokers of her wrath. Since all mild measures have failed—and since Mars is to be the umpire, we say war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt—carry the conflict into the very heart of Africa, and since the malignant rebels would not let us fight for their constitutional rights to their slave property, LET US ALL TURN ABOLITIONISTS—if that word will express the meaning—and aim a blow at slavery that shall make the proud master's heart quake. ALWAYS STRIKE AN ENEMY IN HIS MOST VULNERABLE POINT, and as we know of no subject more tender to southern consciences than their slaves, LET SUCH A BLOW BE STRUCK AS WILL MAKE EVERY REBEL HOWL WITH MIDNIGHT AFFRIGHT FOR FEAR OF A SERVILE INSURRECTION."

"Yes, that's it. In war we have no compliments, and if Maryland acts the traitor too, LET US BEGIN BY A COUP D'ETAT WITH HER 80,000 SLAVES, and when we have put them in a condition of offence and defence, LET US TURN OUR ATTENTION TO THE HALF MILLION SLAVES IN VIRGINIA, AND MAKE THE CHIVALRY SEE SPOTLIGHTS IN EVERY BUSH."

"We might extend the chapter, ad infinitum, but this will do for the present.—Now our hands are in, let us make no child's play of it, but draw the claret at every blow."

County Superintendent.

The people of this county will be called upon to elect a county superintendent of schools this fall. It is a very important office, and great care should be taken to select the best man for the position. We do

not mean to say, except by our vote at the election, who the man is, but we consider it proper to point out the duties of this officer under the new law, so that the electors of the county can judge for themselves.—The following are some of the duties of county superintendent:

- 1st. To examine and license teachers.
- 2d. To visit and inspect schools.
- 3d. To organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers, and to encourage teacher's associations.
- 4th. To advise in all questions arising under the operation of the school laws in his county.
- 5th. To introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the physiological laws which govern the health and growth of the young, and the most approved plans of building and ventilating school houses.
- 6th. He is to transmit reports of the condition and prospects of the schools under his supervision, to the state superintendent of public instruction.
- 7th. He is to divide the county into inspection districts, for the convenience of teachers offering themselves for examination.

It will be perceived that the duties, if conscientiously performed in this county, are sufficient to occupy the whole time of an educated and competent man. He should have more than \$600 per annum, as the services of the right man are worth more than that, and will command it. We are therefore in favor of increasing the salary, which can be done by the county board of supervisors.

The following are some of the necessary qualifications of a good county superintendent:

He should be a person of high moral and religious character—a thorough scholar—familiar with the best modes of teaching—experienced in the management and instruction of schools. His attainments and character should be such as to command the respect and confidence of teachers and parents.

He should not be a politician, and all parties should unite in selecting him. He should be elected because he is the most competent man for this responsible position that can be found in the county.

Who is the man? Let the people carefully weigh the question, and decide for themselves.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. LANE.

How the Kansas Brigade Carries on the War.

At a meeting called in Leavenworth, last Wednesday evening, the 8th, to urge the separate military department of Kansas, and some other reforms for the better defence of the border, Gen. James H. Lane made an elaborate and characteristic speech in defence of the Kansas Brigade. He said:

Two months ago the Kansas Brigade was organized. I was put at the head of it, with the respect, the confidence, awe, the love of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been actively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the government. It has not been whipped, it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Port sneer at it? These abuse the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They sneer at the Kansas Brigade because we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the devil. Go to Nevada, where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 rebels; go to Bull's Mill, where 130 Kansas whipped 350 traitors; go to Dry wood, where 400 men under Montgomery for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy and drove them back from your soil; go to Papinville, where 200 of our men conquered 1,800 rebels, killed five of their captains, and drove them back to their den. Go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant Johnson, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their entrenchments; go to Osceola, one of the strongest natural points in Southern Missouri, where, after eighty miles march through the enemy's country, we met a greatly superior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than a million dollars worth of property. Go to these fields and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is sneered at.

Our aim is, that we have never been whipped. That Brigade is conspired against. This last Sabbath was desecrated by a conspiracy at the Port between Robinson and Prince to destroy the Kansas Brigade.—Charley Robinson and Capt. Prince conspired to destroy it. They were guilty of treason baser than that of Price. [Great cheering.] I have come here to talk plainly to you. [Cries of "That's right." "Let us have it." "What is the charge they make against the Kansas Brigade? We are jayhawkers!"

But they tell us we steal slaves—great God! Lieut. Col. Blunt, of Montgomery's regiment, has just returned from the interior of Missouri, and they tell me he comes back with more slaves than white men. ["Good," "Good," and cheers.] Secessionists got no slaves from the Kansas Brigade. When a Union man comes to my camp to recover slaves, I tell him to look upon the camp as a sacred ground. "Resort to such measures that you would if I were not here." If he fails to recover his slaves we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the government—that such a man lost such a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade. Slavery disappears before my Brigade. [Applause.] I guess that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say that if I were to tell Montgomery, or Blunt, or Stewart, or Williams, or Howes, "you shan't take those slaves," the reply would be—"slaves are men, and you shan't make me nigger catcher for traitors." [Great cheering.]

Is there a man here who would act as slave-catcher for Price? I wonder if that dirty dog Prince would do it! This is the sin, this is the charge against us. We march to crush out treason and let slavery take care of itself. If they don't want slavery to perish let them lay down their arms—or do the other thing—keep Lane's Brigade out of Missouri. [Rapturous applause.] In my opinion this war will never be successfully carried out so long as an army marches through slave states as a host goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up at its approach and settle down as soon as it has passed. The host is safe and so are the ducks. When you march through a state you must so march that traitors will feel the marchers' hand. Take the Union men by the hand, but let waste the property of traitors. Why is no such sympathy shown for traitors and none for Union men? Hundreds and hundreds of Union men have followed the Kansas Brigade to escape the clutches of traitors. Not a word of sympathy for such men. But let a slaveholder lose a nigger and the very air resounds with cries for the return of the fugitive.—["Shame," "Shame." "Now I'll tell you what I want of you. We'll do your fighting. We'll try and not surrender. We ask the people of Kansas to stand between us and

the cowardly traitors who stand in our rear. But the Kansas Brigade is to be dissolved because it built forts and organized forces at Humboldt, Leroy, Neosho Falls, Verdigris, Walnut Creek, Fall River, Turkey Creek—seven forts on your frontier, where the people, instead of being stampeded and driven from the state, can rally for their defence. Is it because Matthews invaded Humboldt? Four days before that raid I ordered a fort to be built there, but for some reason it was not done. But who followed Matthews and killed him? My order book will show that I ordered Lieut. Col. Blunt to pursue Matthews to Arkansas, and he did pursue him till he slew him. Blunt marched down into the Cherokee country; he followed Matthews to his den and killed him.

What is the reason Price and Rains did not march into Kansas? Did Price keep off the 12,000? Did Robinson do it?—Did Blood, who went in pursuit of a herd of cattle and ran to Pike's Peak, did Blood drive away the 12,000? Did Sam Smith do it? But they say Price and Rains had no intention of invading Kansas. Price marched 12,000 men to within eight miles of Fort Scott. He intended to take it. The "peace" men all left, and a town is always in danger when the traitors run away. There were more valuable stores at Fort Scott and Lincoln, at that time, than there were at Lexington. But we got no credit for driving back the traitors because we lost sixty mules. If they charged with those mules they ought at least to give me credit for what I have captured from the enemy. We took one hundred and fifty at one haul at Morristown, and it wasn't much of a day for mules either.

We are thwarted in obtaining troops because they are wanted in New Mexico. I should like to know what New Mexico is worth with Kansas lost? That New Mexico project was got up to prevent the organization of the Kansas brigade; inadvertently, I have no doubt, by Gen. Fremont, but intentionally by Robinson.

What has the state government done for the protection of Kansas? How was southern Kansas saved? I called the people to the rescue. They came. I found arms belonging to Uncle Sam. I took the responsibility of opening the boxes and giving the arms to the people. Now you go to the fort and they will tell you Lane is a thief. But Kansas would have been invaded had not those two thousand men been armed with those guns. But I took clothes!—Coca Johnson, [Ritchie, Montgomery and Weir, came to me one evening when it was raining—oh, great God, how it was raining! The men had no tents, no blankets, no clothing. Fighting is hard enough even when you are well cared for. And I told those fellows, "If there anything there that will make your men comfortable, take it." And they did take it. I didn't ask whose boots they were. I thought they belonged to Uncle Sam, and they did. And here a Kansas paper calls me a thief, because I took the clothing that otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

We ask you to stand between us and the vile traitor slanders in the rear. Position don't excuse treason. The higher the position the greater the treason. I arraign before this people Charles Robinson, as a traitor to his country. Last Sunday, Robinson and Prince were conspiring to destroy the Kansas brigade—seeking to do that which traitors cannot do. The officers at this fort have thwarted me at every step. I begged them for one piece of artillery. I could not get it. If we had had one 12-pound howitzer, we could have whipped Price and Rains at Drywood, and thus have averted the disastrous defeat at Lexington, and prevented the shedding of rivers of blood; but we could not get it.

How would you like to see Prince a major general? What has he ever done to deserve it? On an inclement night he refused to let twenty-six sick Ohio soldiers into the Port. And yet Gov. Robinson is to reward Prince by making him a major general! ["Never," "Never." "Prince told the Ohio sergeant that the soldiers ought to be sent to the guard house.—"Hang him," "Hang him." I am speaking from the record—from affidavits—and as Jim Lane lives, those affidavits shall go before the government and drive the inhuman scoundrel from his position. ["Good," "Good."]

I have commanded seven armies, and I have found that officers succeed when they treat soldiers as men; do that and they will fight for you. Why, my soldiers would follow me right into the middle of hell.—And let me tell you that if I wanted to make a cure job of carrying the Ohio fellows, I'd take the Kansas Brigade and do it, though I had Robinson and Prince to help him. [Terrific cheering.]

Kansas is the jewel of the west. It is all there is between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. It is the jewel in the cap of Freedom. In a department with its headquarters in St. Louis, Kansas is not as secure as she should be. So difficult is it to convey intelligence across Missouri that it is not safe for us to receive our orders from St. Louis. The true interests of Kansas demand that she should be in a separate department, with Fort Leavenworth as its base. [Cheers.] It is a military necessity.

The appointment of brigadier general was offered to me, and I intended to accept it when the brigade was organized, but I could not be driven to take it. Although not a brigadier, I have been playing it all over, and pretty big—betting high on small cards. [Cheers and laughter.] For all my labor, hardship and expense, I have not received one dime. Now, don't you think Robinson and Prince could have afforded to let me serve my country for nothing?

If the government will make a separate department here, I will resign my senatorship and accept it. This department ought to be commanded by a Kansas man. Then we can save Kansas, restore the Cherokee country, and a good deal south of it.

Ask the government to give this army a sufficient supply of artillery. They have lately ordered 2,500 guns. Can't we have six of them? They are needed for service, and I tell you nothing gives the soldier so much courage as the sight of those big guns. I would like to have you get this department so that we can clean out that thing (the Port) under. Let us turn out our best men, those scoundrels who have insulted us for years. [Cheers.]

HARTFORD, Oct. 15.
The Connecticut Senate, by a vote of 12 to 6, this forenoon passed the following: Resolved, That the messenger of the senate be, and is hereby directed, and requested to remove from the senate chamber, the portraits of Isaac Toucey and Thos. H. Seymour, and that whenever the comptroller shall be satisfied of their loyalty he is instructed to return their portraits to their present place on the wall.

The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies wishing to knit socks for the soldiers: Get large needles and a coarse yarn. Cast on seventy-eight stitches and knit the leg ten inches long before setting the heel, which should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse, for extra strength. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long.

Sat. Clark, of Horicon, is the democratic candidate for senator in Dodge county.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.
Within a few days parties of rebels have been foraging sixty miles south of Sedalia. Sterling Price is reported to have said recently that he had made a great mistake in joining the rebels, but now that he had everything at stake, he was determined to remain with them to the death.

An express train on the North Missouri railroad was captured yesterday, at Renick, by a band of armed rebels, numbering 30 men. They took six United States officers prisoners, and searched the train; but in their hurry overlooked seven cases of English rifles and several boxes of uniforms that were in the express car.

A report has just reached here that the bridge over Big River, on the Iron Mountain railroad, was burned last evening by armed secessionists, and the guard of federal soldiers stationed there captured.

A bill was introduced in the convention this morning to issue revenue bills from ten to one hundred dollars each, and made payable in specie at the state treasury.

Washington, Oct. 15.
Capt. Henry Clay, son of the Col. Clay who fell at Buena Vista, and grandson of Henry Clay, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Richard W. Johnson, the recently appointed brigadier to serve in Kentucky.

A letter from Point of Rocks states that several companies of the Massachusetts 13th (Fletcher Webster's), recently passed through on their way to Harper's Ferry to protect the rebuilding of the railroad bridge. There is a fair prospect for the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with a few weeks.

Lieut. Cross, of the engineers, with three hundred of the New York 49th, encountered yesterday two miles beyond Lewisville, in front of Gen. Smith's position, and found the enemy strongly posted in and about the houses. There was a little firing but nobody hurt on our side.

The report from New Orleans of a successful attack upon our vessels at the head of the Passes, is discredited at the navy department. Hollins is known to be a great old liar and boaster.

Der Demokrat, published at Peoria, Ill., has been denied the use of the mails.

The rebels have at last fairly unmasked themselves. They showed fight on the lower Potomac to-day, and disclosed batteries that they have long been building. This morning at 11, the Pocahontas, while passing Shipping Point, ten miles below Indian Head, was seen from the Yankee, at anchor four miles above, to throw shells into the woods, receiving no response. She passed on. Presently the Yankee observed the woods being cut down, and falling into the water, at and below shipping Point, disclosing their fortifications and guns in position. The Seminoles, going down soon after the Pocahontas, was fired into from the guns at intervals for six miles. Sixty shot and shells were counted falling and bursting near and over her. She replied with eleven-inch guns, which appeared to be ill-directed and with other guns, from which shells burst among the rebels. The rebels' guns were very heavy, and were mounted at a low angle in number. Seven six-inch guns are known to be in the neighborhood. The explosions shook the Yankee perceptibly. The channel is three-quarters of a mile wide at this point.

Washington, Oct. 15.
The following order has been issued from the army headquarters: United States soldiers taken prisoners by the rebels, having been released on taking the oath not to fight against the southern government, the government has ordered that an equal number of rebel prisoners now confined in this city and elsewhere, be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance on an oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A detachment of the rebels, last night, approached the position occupied by the federal troops of Gen. Smith's division, near Lewisville, and threw shells and shot into the camp, but were driven off. None of our men were injured. The suddenness of the attack, however, led to the belief that a more serious demonstration was intended, and the troops were kept under arms during the night. The federal army this morning advanced to a position two miles beyond Lewisville.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.
A guard of ten federal troops, stationed at the bridge over Big River, on the Iron Mountain railroad, about fifty miles south of here, were captured by a band of rebels on Monday night, and the bridge burned. On the receipt of the intelligence, Gen. Curtis dispatched several companies of troops from Camp Benton, and a squad of bridge builders, to the scene of trouble.

A report prevails that the town of Potosi was to be sacked, and secessionists here hint that this is an introduction of a scheme for the capture of Ironton, and the ultimate seizure of St. Louis. It is reported here, by what is deemed reliable secession authority, that fifteen rebel cannon passed up White river, Wade, last week, in charge of Capt. Wade, Major Clark and Fergus McKee, all St. Louisians, destined for Price's army in this state.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.
This has been an exciting day here, caused first, by reports this morning, in connection with the bridge burning, that the rebels had captured Ironton and were marching 20,000 strong on St. Louis; second, by a panic in the exchange market, and the impossibility of procuring any on terms for Missouri money, coupled with the refusal of freight agents receiving freight for the east, in consequence of the trunk lines being blocked by freight already, so that shipments are stopped, except to Chicago and by lake and canal; third, by the afternoon dispatches, giving Cameron's order to stop work on the city fortifications and the payment of outstanding claims contracted by Fremont, amounting to several millions.—The last report created the most excitement. Probably thousands are waiting and dependent upon their pay from the government. This increased the value of gold and exchange, and will prevent the discrediting of Missouri money eventually, as there is no other to be had for business purposes unless government notes are largely circulated.

We have no farther particulars of the bridge burning. The authorities are chary of giving news to the press. The secessionists were in great glee, but cooled down by noon.

The work has not yet stopped on the fortifications, Cameron's alleged orders to the contrary notwithstanding. The barracks are completed.

Rev. Dr. McCall has been released on the petition of friends, on the ground of serious ill-health, and a pledge not to offend again. His office was searched.

Fremont's removal is more talked of now than ever. That's friends are confident it will take place in ten days, and have so publicly declared.

A number of secessionists have been brought in during the past few days. Sam. Owen, of this county, has been sentenced to close confinement. There was a stampede of mules here to-day, the animals rushing over each other and seriously injuring a teamster.

The Sedalia train brings no news.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Seventh Regiment.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Oct. 10.
I promised to write when we were located, and this being the only time we have been in one place for more than two days, and having some intimation of leaving to-morrow, I improve the first opportunity.

We have been assigned to Gen. King's Brigade, McDowell's division of the army, and are located about three miles west of Long Bridge, on, or rather in the sacred soil of Virginia. Our camping ground is on a ridge of land which was densely covered with small timber until it was partially cleared by the New York 23d, some two months since.

The Wisconsin Sixth is encamped on our right and the Second on our left; and if the Wisconsin boys adhere as tenaciously to Virginia soil as the Virginia clay does to them, they soon will acquire the reputation of "bricks." We had a heavy fall of rain last night, and most of the departments of the Seventh this morning are run by water. The effect on the sanitary condition of the camp has not been very good. The rain had washed off the mud and let the measles come out, and the Surgeon's report indicates 31 new cases in 24 hours. The health of the men is excellent, except the measles, which we brought with us from Madison, and propose to take to Richmond the first opportunity. We have lost no patients and most of them our surgeons treat in camp.

One of our guard was shot last night, which produced some sensation, but it proved to have been done by himself, accidentally. His wound is not considered dangerous.

The reputation which the Wisconsin boys have here is certainly enviable; we were greeted with perfect enthusiasm along the whole route, and the advanced position assigned us, within five miles of the enemy, is an indication that Wisconsin troops are considered reliable,—we hope that when the test comes they will prove true to the confidence reposed in them.

War matters here have assumed a firm, business-like appearance, and the earnestness with which those in authority are acting strongly indicates that decisive action will soon commence. A casual observer can form but little idea of the number of troops and the war material collected along the Potomac. A frequent visit to the various departments of the army satisfy me that the number of troops is sufficient for any force the south can command. Our forces are gradually crowding towards the enemy, and regiments are going south on secret service, and crossing the river at this point constantly. Over 20,000 moved yesterday, and I presume an equal number to-day. A great share of those on the Maryland side will soon be in Virginia. The rebels, I think, from their movements, have given up the idea of making an attack on Washington, and are using every effort to draw us on to Manassas; but I think their efforts will be useless. The advance will not be made direct upon that point. Sufficient force will remain here to guard the capital beyond any contingency, and constantly annoy them by advancing slowly, until a counter movement or an attack along the coast, compels them to withdraw their forces in our front; then we shall start for Richmond. I have had a long conversation to-day with a Brooklyn surgeon, who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the battle at Bull's Run until last week. He thinks the south is losing ground daily, and the most enthusiastic are growing discouraged.

Respectfully yours,

SEVENTH.

UNION, Sept. 21, 1861.
To D. Y. KILGORE.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned feeling a deep interest in the welfare of our public schools, and being anxious for the success of the new law, establishing county supervision, respectfully request you to permit the use of your name before the county convention as a candidate for the office of county superintendent.

S. D. Mann,
S. W. Fairbanks,
H. G. Spencer,
J. H. Taggart,
Thos. Earle,
Peter Hadley,
Miles Harris,
J. K. P. Porter,
W. Clark,
J. T. Dow.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 30, 1860.
Gentlemen—Your letter requesting me to "permit the use of my name before the county convention as a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools" now lies before me. When the matter was first named to me by Superintendent Harvey, I refused to be considered a candidate. Personal interest, it seems to me, would dictate in the same direction. The law depends upon those selected to carry out its provisions.

Having labored during the past ten years both with the legislature and with the public, to secure its passage, I cannot help feeling a deep interest in its success. If the friends of the law think it advisable to use my name in connection with that of office, they may do so. If there is any man of large experience, fitted to discharge the peculiar and laborious duties of the office, desirous of obtaining it, by all means let my friends feel under no obligation to oppose him.

In so large a county as this the superintendent who will carry out the spirit and the letter of the law, must expect great sacrifice and less reward. The field of usefulness is a large one, and would require the co-operation of all the parents and all the children, as well as of their teachers, to cultivate it well.

While I feel grateful to you and to those friends of our public schools who have written to me upon this subject from other portions of this county, be assured that I comply with their wishes from no personal desire for the place. And whoever may be selected by the convention may expect all the aid I may be able to afford him.

Very respectfully,

D. Y. KILGORE.

To Messrs. Harvey, Fairbanks, Spencer, Earle, Hadley, Harris, Porter, Clark, Dow, Pierce, Rowley and others.

Colonel Landers is to be made a major general.

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. J. Goss, of Johnstown, N. Y., DEBORAH C. MANFIELD, and Miss CARRIE A. MOSHER, both of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Immediately, three first rate Cabinet makers, by

WM. H. ASCHBART.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that every account on my books is now due, unless they have been paid, and all must be paid immediately. In consequence of the existing state of the country, I do not wish to sell any more goods on time. Should any account be made up after this date it will be on no pretension. I shall endeavor to keep a well assorted stock of Groceries and Hardware, which I will sell at low prices for CASH. J. J. KILGORE.

October 16th, 1861.

Boots & Shoes for Cash.

Lower than Ever Offered

Rock County.

HAVING purchased the Old Rochester Boot and Shoe Store, and a large stock of

Boots and Shoes for Cash,

In the Eastern market, I am offering

Boots & Shoes

At

Prices that Cannot Fail to Please.

Custom Made

French Calf Boots, \$1.00.

do do do Kip do \$4.00.

do do do American do do \$3.00.

Eastern Made Boots, from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Boys, Youths and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS, BALMORAL BOOTS, MOROCCO BOOTS, RUBBERS, &c.

In addition to custom.

Call and Examine My Stock and Prices.

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main St.,

one door south of Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheaper than Ever!

I AM now receiving my Fall stock of Boots and Shoes in quality and price

Cannot be Beat

Cash, and at Lower Prices

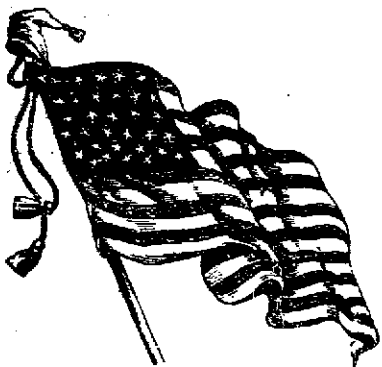
than ever known in Janesville. I have a large stock of

CUSTOM WORK

on hand, of my own manufacturing, which I will sell at low prices. I am bound to sell at prices to correspond with the times. My Custom Department is under the charge of

MIL. MARVIN.

and with experienced workmen we can make as good work as is made in the United States.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
of Rock.
FOR LIBERTY, C. WEBSTER,
EDWARD SALOMON,
of Milwaukee.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
W. M. H. T. MASON,
of Oshkosh.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
for PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER A. HODGES.

Assembly Convention.

The Republican voters of the towns of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon, constituting the 9th Assembly District, are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet at Oshkosh, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose a candidate for member of the Assembly, also a candidate for County Commissioner for said district. Each town will be entitled to its usual number of delegates.
Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 15, 1861.

Gen. Lane's Speech.

We like the plain bluntness of Gen. Lane's speech to his Kansas brigade. It is a little rough, to be sure, but there has been so much circumlocution in words and acts, of late, in reference to the war, the cause of it, and the manner of conducting it, that a spice of rough hewn western logic is refreshing. This speech smacks more of Cromwell than anything we have read lately, and we are all praying for a Cromwell to take the responsibility.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated at Washington, Oct. 14, pretends to detail the contents of a letter from Secretary Cameron to Gen. Fremont, written that morning in St. Louis, giving very important orders to the latter; among the rest, that the fortifications erecting at St. Louis should be discontinued. The improbability of making such orders public is apparent, and the improbability that Secretary Cameron submitted his letter to the inspection of a New York correspondent will be at once appreciated. It is a fact also that the work on the fortifications continued, after the order is said to have been made to stop it. We give no credit whatever to the statement, and for that reason do not copy the dispatch.

An Abolition Print.

The Madison Patriot calls the Janesville Gazette an "abolition print." Well, if that is so, we are only following the advice of the Patriot, given at the time of the attack on Fort Sumter. "Let us all turn abolitionists," said the Patriot at that time. As the Patriot's remarks were pertinent then, and much more so now, we make the following extracts from its editorial of the 25th of April last—to show its position:

"The traitors have applied the torch, and they need not be surprised if they are consumed in the dreadful eruption. The north has waited for the first blow, and when that was struck, without a cause, from that moment party lines were obliterated, and democrats, republicans, all parties, creeds and denominations instantly forgot their creeds and their platforms and are today enrolled under but one flag—the star spangled banner."

"The north was slow to anger—slow to start—patient enduring and forgiving even to the most wanton insults, all for the sake of peace; but since her very toleration has been treated as an evidence of weakness and cowardice, she has now risen in the majesty of her might, and woe to the provokers of her wrath. Since all mild measures have failed—and since Mars is to be the umpire, we say war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt—carry the conflict to the very heart of Africa, and since the malcontent rebels would not let us fight for their constitutional rights to their slave property, LET US ALL TURN ABOLITIONISTS—if that blow will express the meaning—and aim a blow at slavery that shall make the proud master's heart quake. ALWAYS STRIKE AN ENEMY IN HIS MOST VULNERABLE POINT, and as we know of no subject more tender to southern consciences than their slaves, LET SUCH A BLOW BE STRUCK AS WILL MAKE EVERY REBEL HOWL WITH MIDNIGHT AFFRIGHT FOR FEAR OF A SERVILE INSURRECTION."

"Yes, that's it. In war we have no complaints, and if Maryland takes the traitor too, LET US BEGIN BY A COUP D'ETAT WITH HER 80,000 SLAVES, and when we have put them in a condition of offence and defence, LET US TURN OUR ATTENTION TO THE HALF MILLION SLAVES IN VIRGINIA, AND MAKE THE CHIVALRY SEE SPECIMENS IN EVERY BUSH."

County Superintendent.

The people of this county will be called upon to elect a county superintendent of schools this fall. It is a very important office, and great care should be taken to select the best man for the position. We do

not mean to say, except by our vote at the election, who the man is, but we consider it proper to point out the duties of this officer under the new law, so that the electors of the county can judge for themselves. The following are some of the duties of county superintendent:

- 1st. To examine and license teachers.
- 2d. To visit and inspect schools.
- 3d. To organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers, and to encourage teachers' associations.
- 4th. To advise in all questions arising under the operation of the school laws in his county.
- 5th. To introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the physical laws which govern the health and growth of the young, and the most approved plans of building and ventilating school houses.
- 6th. He is to transmit reports of the condition and prospects of the schools under his supervision, to the state superintendent of public instruction.
- 7th. He is to divide the county into inspection districts, for the convenience of teachers offering themselves for examination.

It will be perceived that the duties, if conscientiously performed in this county, are sufficient to occupy the whole time of an educated and competent man. He should have more than \$600 per annum, as the services of the right man are worth more than that, and will command it. We are therefore in favor of increasing the salary, which can be done by the county board of supervisors.

The following are some of the necessary qualifications of a good county superintendent:

He should be a person of high moral and religious character—a thorough scholar—familiar with the best modes of teaching—experienced in the management and instruction of schools. His attainments and character should be such as to command the respect and confidence of teachers and parents.

He should not be a politician, and all parties should unite in selecting him. He should be elected because he is the most competent man for this responsible position that can be found in the county.

Who is the man? Let the people carefully weigh the question, and decide for themselves.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. LANE.

How the Kansas Brigade Carries on the War.

At a meeting called in Leavenworth, last Wednesday evening, the 8th, to discuss the separate military department of Kansas, and some other matters for the better defence of the border, Gen. James H. Lane made an elaborate and characteristic speech in defence of the Kansas Brigade. He said: Two months ago the Kansas Brigade was organized. I was put at the head of it, with the respect, the confidence, the love of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been actively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the government. It has not been whipped, it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the Fort sneer at it? They abuse the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They sneer at the Kansas Brigade because we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the devil. Go to Nevada where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 rebels; go to Bull's Mill, where 130 Kansas whippers 350 traitors; go to Dry Mountain, where 400 men under Montgomery for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy and drove them back from your soil; go to Painesville, where 200 of our men conquered 1,800 rebels, killed five of their captains, and drove them back to their den. Go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant Johnson, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their entrenchments; go to Osceola, one of the strongest natural points in Southern Missouri, where, after eighty miles march through the enemy's country, we met a greatly superior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than a million dollars worth of property. Go to these fields and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is sneered at.

Our sin is, that we have never been whipped. That Brigade is conspiring against this last Sabbath was desecrated by a conspiracy at the Fort between Robinson and Prince to destroy the Kansas Brigade. Charles Robinson and Capt. Prince conspired to destroy it. They were guilty of treason, baser than that of Price. [Great cheering.] I have come here to talk plainly to you. [Cries of "That's right," "Let us have it."] What is the charge they make against the Kansas Brigade? We are bayhawkers!

But they tell us we steal slaves—great God! Lieut. Col. Blunt, of Montgomery's regiment, has just returned from the interior of Missouri, and they tell me he comes back with more slaves than white men. [Great cheering.] "Good," and cheers. Secessionists took no slaves from the Kansas Brigade. When a Union man comes to my camp to recover slaves, I tell him to look upon the same as naked ground. "Report to me the same measure that you would if I were not here." If he fails to recover his slaves we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the government—that such a man lost such a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade. Slavery disappears before my Brigade. [Applause.] I guess that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say that if I were to tell Montgomery, or Blunt, or Stewart, or Williams, or Bowles, "you shan't take those slaves," the reply would be—"slaves are men, and you shan't make me nigger catcher for traitors." [Great cheering.]

Is there a man here who would act as slave-catcher for Price? I wonder if that dirty dog Price would do it? This is the question. "Report to me the same measure that you would if I were not here." If he fails to recover his slaves we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the government—that such a man lost such a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade. Slavery disappears before my Brigade. [Applause.] I guess that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say that if I were to tell Montgomery, or Blunt, or Stewart, or Williams, or Bowles, "you shan't take those slaves," the reply would be—"slaves are men, and you shan't make me nigger catcher for traitors." [Great cheering.]

the cowardly traitors who stand in our rear. But the Kansas Brigade is to be dissolved because it built forts and organized forces at Humboldt, Leroy, Neosho Falls, Verdigris, Walnut Creek, Fall River, Turkey Creek—seven forts on your frontier, where the people, instead of being stampeded and driven from the state, can rally for their defence. Is it because Matthews invaded Humboldt? Four days before that raid ordered a fort to be built there, but for some reason it was not done. But who followed Matthews and killed him? My order book will show that I ordered Lieut. Col. Blunt to pursue Matthews to Arkansas, and he did pursue him till he slew him. Blunt marched down into the Cherokee country; he followed Matthews to his den and killed him.

What is the reason Price and Rains did not march into Kansas? Did Price keep off the 12,000? Did Robinson do it?—Did Blood, who went in pursuit of a herd of cattle and ran to Pike's Peak, did Blood drive away the 12,000? Did Sam Smith do it? But they say Price and Rains had no intention of invading Kansas. Price marched 12,000 men within eight miles of St. Louis. He intended to take it. "Money" men all left, and they were always in danger when the traitors ran away. There were more valuable stores at Forts Scott and Lincoln, at that time, than there were at Lexington. But we get no credit for driving back the traitors because we lost sixty mules. If they charge me with those mules they ought at least to give me credit for what I have captured from the enemy. We took one hundred and fifty at one haul for Morristown, and it wasn't much of a haul for Morris either.

We are thwarted in obtaining troops because they are wanted in New Mexico. I should like to know what New Mexico is worth with Kansas lost? That New Mexico project was got up to prevent the organization of the Kansas Brigade; inadvertently, I have no doubt, by Gen. Fremont, but certainly to Robinson's detriment.

What has this state government done for the protection of Kansas? How was southern Kansas saved? I called the people to the rescue. They came. I found arms belonging to Uncle Sam. I took the responsibility of opening the boxes and giving the arms to the people. Now you go to the fort and they will tell you Lane is a thief. But Kansas would have been invaded had not those two thousand men been armed with those guns. But I took clothes!—Cola, Johnson, Ritchie, Montgomery and Weir, came to me one evening when it was raining—oh, great God, how it was raining! The men had no tents, no blankets, no clothing. Fighting it has been even when you were well covered for. And I told those fellows, "If there is anything that will make your men comfortable take it," and they did take it. I didn't ask whose boots they were; I thought they belonged to Uncle Sam, and they did. And here a Kansas paper calls me a thief, because I took the clothing that otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

We ask you to stand between us and the vile traitor slanders in the rear. Position don't excuse treason. The higher the position the greater the treason. I arraign before this people Charles Robinson, as a traitor to his country. Last Sunday, Robinson and Prince were conspiring to destroy the Kansas Brigade—seeking to do that which traitors cannot do. The officers at this fort have thwarted me at every step. I begged them for coffee, and they would not let me get it. We had an awful 12-pound howitzer, we could have whipped Price and Rains at Drywood, and thus have averted the disastrous defeat at Lexington, and prevented the shedding of rivers of blood; but we could not get it.

How would you like to see Prince a major general? What has he ever done to deserve it? On an inclement night he refused to let twenty-six sick Ohio soldiers into the Fort. And yet Gov. Robinson is to reward Prince by making him a major general! ["Never," "Never,"] Prince told the Ohio sergeant that the soldiers ought to be sent to the guard house. ["Hang him," "Hang him,"] I am speaking from the record—from affidavits, and as Jim Lane lives, those affidavits shall go before the government and drive the infamous scoundrel from his position. ["Good," "Good,"]

I have commanded seven armies, and I have found that officers succeed when they treat soldiers as men; do that and they will fight for you. Why, my soldiers would follow me right into the middle of hell. And let me tell you that if I wanted to make a sure job of capturing the Old Fellow, I'd take the Kansas Brigade and do it, though he had Robinson and Prince to help him. [Terrific cheering.]

Kansas is the jewel of the west. It is all there between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. It is the jewel in the cap of Freedom. In a department with its headquarters in St. Louis, Kansas is not as secure as she should be. So difficult is it to convey intelligence across Missouri that it is not safe for us to receive our orders from St. Louis. The true interests of Kansas demand that we should be in a separate department, with Fort Leavenworth as its base. [Cheers.] It is a military necessity.

The appointment of brigadier general was offered to me, and I intended to accept it when the brigade was organized, but I could not be driven to take it. Although not a brigadier, I have been playing it all over, and pretty big—betting high on small cards. [Cheers and laughter.] For all my labor, hardship and expense, I have not received one dime. Now, don't you think Robinson and Prince could have afforded to let me serve my country for nothing?

If the government will make a separate department here, I will resign my senatorship and accept it. This department ought to be commanded by a Kansas man. Then we can save Kansas, restore the Cherokee country, and a good deed to give this army a sufficient supply of artillery. They have lately ordered 2,500 guns. Can't we have six of them? They are needed for service, and I tell you nothing gives the soldier so much courage as the sight of those big guns. I would like to have you get this department so that we can clean out that thing (the Fort) yonder. Let us turn out the hell-heat scoundrels who have insulted us for years. [Cheers.]

HARTFORD, Oct. 15. The Connecticut senate, by vote of 12 to 6, this forenoon passed the following resolution: Resolved, That the messenger of the senate be, and is hereby directed, and requested to remove from the senate chamber, the portraits of Isaac Toucey and Thos. H. Seymour, and that whenever the comptroller shall be satisfied of their loyalty he is instructed to return their portraits to their present place on the wall.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Post.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. Within a few days parties of rebels have been foraging fifty miles south of Sedalia. Recently Price is reported to have made a great mistake in joining the rebels, but now that he had everything at stake, he was determined to remain with them to the death.

An express train on the North Missouri railroad was captured yesterday, at Renick, by a band of armed rebels, numbering 30 men. They took six United States officers prisoners, and searched the train; but in their hurry overlooked seven cases of Enfield rifles and several boxes of uniforms that were in the express car.

A report has just reached here that the bridge over Big River, on the Iron Mountain railroad, was burned last evening by armed secessionists, and the guard of federal soldiers stationed there captured. A bill was introduced in the convention this morning to issue revenue bills from ten to one hundred dollars each, and made payable in specie at the state treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. Capt. Henry Clay, son of the Col. Clay who fell at Buena Vista, and grandson of Henry Clay, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Richard W. Johnson, the recently appointed brigadier to serve in Kentucky.

A letter from Point of Rocks states that several companies of the Massachusetts 13th (Fletcher Webster's), recently passed through on their way to Harper's Ferry to protect the rebuilding of the railroad bridge. There is a fair prospect for the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad within a few weeks.

Lieut. Cross, of the engineers, with three hundred of the New York 44th, reconnoitered yesterday two miles beyond Lewisville, in front of Gen. Smith's position, and found the enemy strongly posted in and about the houses. There was a little firing but nobody hurt on our side.

The report from New Orleans of a successful attack upon our vessels at the head of the Passes, is discredited at the navy department. Hollins is known to be a great old liar and hoaster.

Der Democrat, published at Peoria, Ill., has been denied the use of the mails. The rebels have at last fairly unmasked themselves. They showed fight on the lower Potomac to-day, and disclosed batteries that they have long been building. This morning at 11, the Pocahontas, while passing Shipping Point, ten miles below Indian Head, was seen from the Yankee at anchor four miles above, to throw shells into the woods, receiving no response. She passed on, but the Yankee observed the woods being cut down, and falling into the water, at and below shipping point, disclosing their fortifications and guns in position. The Seminole, going down soon after the Pocahontas, was fired into from the guns at intervals for six miles. Sixty shot and shells were counted falling and burst near and over her. She replied with eleven-inch guns, which appeared to be ill-directed and with other guns, from which shells burst among the rebels. The rebels' guns are very heavy, and are computed to be a dozen in number. Seven time-inch guns are known to be in the neighborhood. The explosions shook the Yankee perceptibly. The chase of the three-quarters of a mile wide at this point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. The following order has been issued from the army headquarters: United States soldiers taken prisoners by the rebels, having been released on taking the oath not to fight against the southern government, the government has ordered that an equal number of rebel prisoners now confined in this city and elsewhere, be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance or an oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A detachment of the rebels, last night, approached the position occupied by the federal troops of Gen. Smith's division, near Lewisville, and threw shells and shot into the camp, but were driven off. None of our men were injured. The audaciousness of the attack, however, led to the belief that a more serious demonstration was intended, and the troops were kept under arms during the night. The federal army this morning advanced to a position two miles beyond Lewisville.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. A guard of ten federal troops, stationed at the bridge over Big River, on the Iron Mountain railroad, about fifty miles south of here, were captured by a band of rebels on Monday night, and the bridge burned. On the receipt of the intelligence, Gen. Curtis dispatched several companies of troops from Camp Benton, and a squad of bridge builders, to the scene of trouble.

A report prevails that the town of Potosi was to be sacked, and secessionists here hint that this is an introduction of a scheme to capture of Potosi, and the subsequent seizure of St. Louis. The secessionists, who are in demand in the reported authority, that fifteen rifled cannon passed up White river, Arkansas, last week, in charge of Capt. Wade, Major Clark and Purges McRea, St. Louis, Arkansas, destined for Purges's army in this state.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. This has been an exciting day here, caused first, by reports this morning, in connection with the bridge burning, that the rebels had captured fronton and were marching 20,000 strong on St. Louis; second, by a panic in the exchange market, and the impossibility of procuring any on any terms for Missouri money, coupled with the refusal of freight agents receiving freight for the east, in consequence of the trunk lines being blocked by freight already, so that shipments are stopped, except to Chicago and by lakes and canal; third, by the afternoon dispatches, giving Cameron's order to stop work on the city fortifications, and the payment of outstanding claims and contracts by Fremont, amounting to several millions.

Fremont's report created the most excitement. Probably thousands are waiting and dependent upon their pay from the government. This increased the value of gold and exchange, and will prevent the discrediting of Missouri money eventually, as there is no other to be had for business purposes unless government notes are largely circulated.

We have no farther particulars of the bridge burning. The authorities are charged of giving news to the press. The secessionists were in great glee, but cooled down by noon.

The work has not yet stopped on the fortifications, Cameron's alleged orders to the contrary notwithstanding. The barracks are completed.

Rev. Dr. McAnally has been released on the petition of friends, on the ground of serious illness, and is pledged not to offend again. His office was searched.

Blair's removal is more talked of now than ever. Blair's friends are confident it will take place in ten days, and have so publicly declared. The Democrat's special Jefferson City dispatch, to-night, says that Gen. Prentiss went to Tipton, last night, and had a conference with Gen. Fremont, at the encampment. He leaves for St. Louis to-morrow, on important business connected with his command. All is exceedingly quiet here.

A number of secessionists have been brought in during the past few days. Sam. Owen, of this county, has been sentenced to close confinement. There was a stampede of mules here to-day, the animals rushing over each other and seriously injuring a teamster.

The Sedalia train brings no news.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Seventh Regiment.

ABINGTON HEIGHTS, Oct. 10. I promised to write when we were located, and this being the only time we have been in one place for more than two days, and having some intimation of leaving to-morrow, I improve the first opportunity.

We have been assigned to Gen. King's Brigade, McDowell's division of the army, and are located about three miles west of Long Bridge, on or rather in the sacred soil of Virginia. Our camping ground is on a ridge of land which was densely covered with small timber until it was partially cleared by the New York 23d, some two months since.

The Wisconsin Sixth is encamped on our right and the Second on our left; and if the Wisconsin boys adhere as tenaciously to Virginia soil as the Virginia clay does to them, they soon will acquire the reputation of "bricks." We had a heavy fall of rain last night, and most of the departments of the Seventh this morning are run by water. The effect on the sanitary condition of the camp has not been very good. The rain had washed off the mud and let the measles come out, and the Surgeon's report indicates 31 new cases in 24 hours. The health of the men is excellent, except the measles, which we brought with us from Madison, and propose to take to Richmond the first opportunity. We have lost no patients and most of them our surgeons treat in camp.

One of our guard was shot last night, which produced some sensation, but it proved to have been done by himself, accidentally. His wound is not considered dangerous.

The reputation which the Wisconsin boys have here is certainly enviable; we were greeted with perfect enthusiasm along the whole route, and the advanced position assigned us, within five miles of the enemy, is an indication that Wisconsin troops are considered reliable,—we hope that when the time comes they will prove true to the confidence reposed in them.

War matters here have assumed a firm, business-like appearance, and the earnestness with which those in authority are acting strongly indicates that decisive action will soon commence. A casual observer can form but little idea of the number of troops and the war material collected along the Potomac. A frequent visit to the various departments of the army satisfy me that the number of troops is sufficient for any force the south can command. Our forces are gradually crowding towards the enemy, and regiments are going south on secret service, and crossing the river at this point constantly. Over 20,000 moved yesterday, and I presume an equal number to-day. A great share of those on the Maryland side will soon be in Virginia. The rebels, I think, from their movements, have given up the idea of making an attack on Washington, and are using every effort to draw us on to Manassas; but I think their efforts will be useless. The advance will not be made direct upon that point. Sufficient force will remain here to guard the capital beyond any contingency, and constantly annoy them by advancing slowly, until a counter movement or an attack along the coast, compels them to withdraw their forces in our front; then we shall start for Richmond. I have had a long conversation to-day with a Brooklyn surgeon, who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the battle at Bull's Run until last week. He thinks the south is losing ground daily, and the most enthusiastic are growing discouraged.

Respectfully yours,
SEVENTH.

UNION, SEPT. 24, 1856.

To D. Y. KILGORE.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned feeling a deep interest in the welfare of our public schools, and being anxious for the success of the new law, establishing county supervision, respectfully request you to permit the use of your name before the county convention as a candidate for the office of county superintendent. E. P. Harvey, S. W. Fairbanks, D. C. Rowley, J. G. Manly, J. H. Spencer, G. Taggart, J. H. Taggart, Joseph Baker, Peter Hadley, Miles Harris, W. B. Patterson, J. K. Porter, J. Sutherland, D. Noggle, A. A. Pierce.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—Your letter requesting me to "permit the use of my name before the county convention as a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools" now lies before me. When the matter was first named to me by Superintendent Harvey, I refused to be considered a candidate. Personal interest, it seems to me, would dictate in the same direction. The law depends upon those selected to carry out its provisions.

Having labored during the past ten years both with the legislature and with the public, to secure its passage, I cannot help feeling a deep interest in its success. If the friends of the law think it advisable to use my name in connection with that of others, they may do so. If there is any man of large experience, fitted to discharge the peculiar and laborious duties of the office, desirous of obtaining it, by all means let my friends feel under no obligation to oppose him.

In so large a county as this the superintendent who will carry out the spirit and the letter of the law, must expect great sacrifice and less reward. The field of usefulness is a large one, and would require the co-operation of all the parents and all the children, as well as of their teachers, to cultivate it well.

While I feel grateful to you and to those friends of our public schools who have written to me upon this subject, and to other portions of their wishes for no personal desire for the place. And whoever may be selected by the convention may expect all the aid I may be able to afford him.

Very respectfully,
D. Y. KILGORE.

To Messrs. Harvey, Fairbanks, Spencer, Earl, Hadley, Harris, Porter, Clark, Dow, Pierce, Rowley and others.

Colonel Landers is to be made a major general.

MARRIED.

By Rev. R. G. Goodrich, Minister, GEORGE C. MANFIELD, and Miss CARRIE A. MOSHER, both of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Immediately, three first rate Cabinet makers by W. H. ASCHRAFF.

NOTICE.

I hereby give that each and every account on my books is now due, many of them long past due, and all must be paid on immediately. In consequence of the existing state of the country, I do not wish to sell any more goods on time. Should any account be made with me after this date it will be due on presentation. I shall endeavor to keep a well assorted stock of Groceries, Iron and Hardware, which I will sell at low prices for cash. October 15th, 1861. R. J. RICHARDSON.

Boots & Shoes for Cash.

Lower than Ever Offered

IN

Rock County.

HAVING purchased the Old Rochester Boot and Shoe Store, and a large stock of

Boots and Shoes for Cash,

in the Eastern market, I am offering

Boots & Shoes

Prices that Cannot Fail to Please.

Custom Made French Calf Boots, \$4.00,

do do do Kip do \$4.00,

do do do American do \$3.00,

Eastern Made Boots, from \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Boys, Youths and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS, BALMORAL BOOTS, MOROCCO BOOTS, REEBERS, &c.

in endless variety.

Call and Examine My Stock and Prices.

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main St.,

one door south of Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis.

OLD CASHMERE J. C. BAILY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheaper than Ever!

I AM now receiving my Fall stock of Boots and shoes, which in quality and price

Cannot be Beat

in Wisconsin. My goods are bought for Cash and will be sold for.

Cash, and at Lower Prices

than ever known in Janesville. I have a large stock of

CUSTOM WORK

on hand, of my own manufacturing, which I will sell at low prices. I am bound to sell at prices to correspond with the times. My Custom Department is under the charge of

MR. MARVIN.

and with experienced workmen we can make as good work as is made in the United States.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED, OR NO SALE.

HATS AND CAPS!

I have a full Assortment of Hats and Caps, which I will sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

I mean just what I say. Call and examine for yourself, before purchasing elsewhere, and

SAVE 15 PER CENT.

Remember the place, next door to Smith's Hardware Store, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

OLD CASHMERE G. L. OTTMAN.

